

# A Low Profile Tightly Coupled Antenna Array with 80° Scanning for Multifunctional Applications

Alpha O. Bah  
Global Big Data Technologies Centre  
University of Technology Sydney  
Sydney, Australia  
alpha.bah@student.uts.edu.au

Trevor S. Bird  
Global Big Data Technologies Centre  
University of Technology Sydney  
Sydney, Australia  
trevor.bird@uts.edu.au

Peiyuan Qin  
Global Big Data Technologies Centre  
University of Technology Sydney  
Sydney, Australia  
peiyuan.qin@uts.edu.au

**Abstract**—A wideband wide scanning antenna array for application in multifunctional phased arrays is presented. The dipoles and balun are printed on both sides of a single RT/Duroid™ 6010 substrate with a relative dielectric constant of 10.2. Optimized designs of two thicknesses of a metasurface-based wide angle impedance matching layer are presented, facilitating the highest figure of merit values in phased array antennas. The feed network, composed of meandered impedance transformer and balun sections, are constructed from Klopfenstein tapered microstrip lines. The overall height of the array above the ground plane is  $0.087 \lambda_L$ , where  $\lambda_L$  is the wavelength at the lowest frequency of operation. For the single sided metasurface design, scanning to 80° along the E-plane and 55° along the H-plane over a 5.5:1 impedance bandwidth (0.77 GHz – 4.2 GHz) was achieved assuming an active VSWR value of 3.1.

**Keywords**—Antennas, tightly coupled array, Multifunctional, Metasurface, wide angle impedance matching.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Low profile [1] multifunctional [2] antenna arrays over wide bandwidths have received increasing interest in recent years. One of these antennas can replace a multitude of other antennas leading to a significant reduction in weight, size, and costs. However, two main challenges remains to be overcome. Firstly, the increased scan loss due to the impedance mismatch at the aperture–air interface [3] has to be addressed appropriately. To address this problem, wide angle impedance matching (WAIM) superstrates using dielectrics [4, 5] and metasurfaces (MS) [6, 7] have been employed. The dielectric WAIMs increase the overall weight of the array and the chance of scan blindness. Current MS-WAIMs on the other hand operate over narrow bandwidths. Secondly, realizing a simple integrated balanced feed network remains a challenge. Previous attempts to solve this problem includes the use bulky feed organizers [8] and external 180° hybrids. Integrated balanced-to-unbalanced (balun) feeds [9, 10] overcame the bulk and weight limitation of the feed organizers but are usually multi-layered with complex matching networks.

This paper introduces two newly optimized arrays first introduced in [11, 12]. The arrays make use of single sided (SS) and double sided (DS) metasurface WAIMs. These optimized arrays has the highest figure of merit values compared to other similar designs in the literature. In addition, they approach the fundamental limit of arrays with constant polarisation. The MS-WAIMs are integrated with a simple wideband reactive feed network made out of

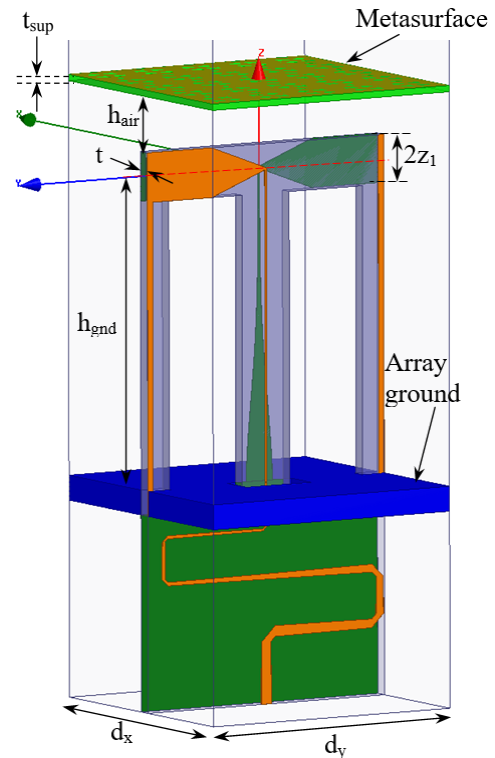


Fig. 1. Perspective view of the balun fed TCAA unit cell with a MS-WAIM superstrate. The feed and dipole was designed on a Rogers RT/Duroid™ 6010 substrate with a thickness,  $t = 1.016$  mm and relative dielectric constant,  $\epsilon_r = 10.2$ .  $d_x = d_y = 22$  mm,  $z_1 = 2$  mm.  $h_{gnd} = L_B + L_{add}$ . Array height,  $h_{array} = h_{gnd} + z_1 + h_{air} + t_{sup}$ .

meandered Klopfenstein [13] tapered lines to form a tightly coupled antenna array. The optimum performing array can scan to 80° along the E-plane and 55° along the H-plane (VSWR = 3.0) over a 5.5:1 impedance bandwidth.

In this paper, the design and simulation process is reported in section II. The unit cell simulation results are presented in section III and the conclusions in section IV.

## II. DESIGN AND SIMULATION

The Unit cell of the array and feed structure is depicted in Fig. 1. The dipoles and balun are printed on both sides of a single RT/Duroid™ 6010 substrate with a thickness,  $t = 1.016$  mm and relative dielectric constant,  $\epsilon_r = 10.2$ . Using a single substrate simplifies the fabrication process. The MS-WAIM, is composed of tightly-coupled unequal arm Jerusalem cross (TC-UAJC) elements [11]. The proposed feed network consists of a meandered impedance transformer section and a

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balun section both of which were constructed from Klopfenstein [13] tapered microstrip lines. It converts the 50  $\Omega$  unbalanced feed to a 150  $\Omega$  balanced feed over a wide bandwidth. To provide the required wideband match, several adjustments had to be made. A length of transmission line,  $L_{add}$ , was added to the tips of the top and bottom conductors of the balun,  $L_B$ . In addition, the dimensions of the MS, the dipole, and the unit cell size were all optimized. The dipole is placed at a distance of  $h_{gnd}$  above a ground plane and covered with a MS-WAIM at a height of  $h_{air}$ . The overall height of the array above the ground plane is  $0.087 \lambda_L$ , where  $\lambda_L$  is the wavelength at the lowest frequency of operation. With the addition of the balun to the array, a common mode resonance arose around mid-band. Shorting pins were introduced to one arm of the dipole to move these resonances out of band.

The infinite array design was carried out using Floquet mode analysis and master-slave periodic boundary conditions in Ansoft HFSS [14].

### III. RESULTS

Two infinite arrays were designed using a DS-MS and a SS-MS. The thickness of the DS-MS and SS-MS superstrates are 0.508 mm and 2.032 mm respectively. The detailed dimensions of the two designs and their performance parameters are given in tables I and II respectively. The DS-MS design can scan to 75° along the E-plane and 55° along the H-plane over a 5.75:1 (0.75 GHz – 4.31 GHz) broadside impedance bandwidth as shown in Fig. 2 (a). The polarization purity is > 20 dB across the band as can be seen from Fig. 2 (b). In this work, Ludwig's third definition of cross polarization is utilized [15].

TABLE I  
Unit Cell Dimensions of Optimum Designs (in mm)

$t_{sup}$	$L_{add}$	$h_{air}$	$L_B$	$w_{out}$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$r_1$
0.508	2.5	4.25	22.71	0.1551	5.0	6.0	0.6	1.4
2.032	3.5	3.6	22.71	0.1551	5.0	6.0	0.5	1.4
	$z_1$	$w_{sp}$	$w_s$	$w_{hole}$	$h_{hole}$	$t_{gnd}$	$d_x$	$d_y$
0.508/2.032	2.0	0.5	2.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	22.0	22.0

TABLE II  
Array Performance of Optimum Designs

$t_{sup}$ (mm)	Array height (mm)	E-scan	H-scan	Range (GHz)	Bandwidth
0.508	31.97	75°	55°	0.75-4.31	5.75:1
2.032	33.85	80°	55°	0.77-4.20	5.46:1

\*Array height =  $L_B + L_{add} + h_{air} + t_{sup} + z_1$

The SS-MS design can scan to 80° along the E-plane and 55° along the H-plane over a 5.46:1 (0.77 GHz – 4.20 GHz) broadside impedance bandwidth as shown in Fig. 3 (a). The co- and cross-polarization discrimination of this design is also > 20 dB as shown in Fig. 3 (b). These designs were obtained by optimizing the array for both broadside and at the widest scan angles. The DS-MS can achieve similar performance to the SS-MS using a thinner superstrate and a lower profile array, albeit at a huge computational burden.

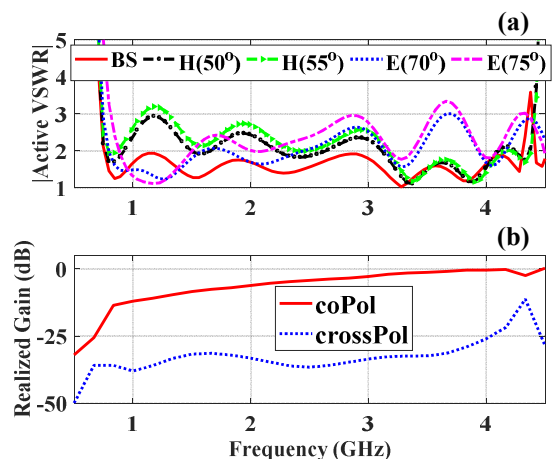


Fig. 2. The infinite dipole array performance of the DS-MS design. (a) Scanning ability (b) Co- and cross-polarized realized gains.

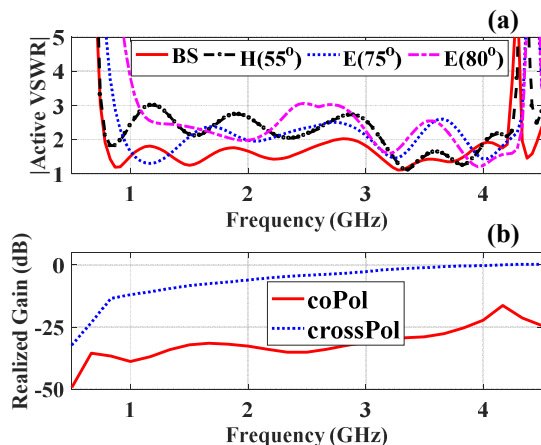


Fig. 3. The infinite dipole array performance. (a) Scanning ability. (b) Co and cross polarized realized gains.

The efficiency plot of the two designs were also obtained. The efficiency plot of the DS-MS design is displayed in Fig. 4. It has a radiation efficiency > 87 % for all scan angles across the band and a total efficiency > 80 % at broadside and > 62 % for 75° scan along the E-plane. The total efficiency for the SS-MS design is given in Fig. 5. Its radiation efficiency is > 90 % for all scan angles across the band and its total efficiency is > 80 % at broadside and > 70 % for 80° scan along the E-plane.

The array figure of merit [16],  $P_A$ , for the two arrays were also calculated using the following relation and the results displayed in Fig. 6.

$$P_A = B |\log(1 - \eta_{min})| / 2 \cos \theta_{max};$$

where  $B = (\omega_{max} - \omega_{min}) / \sqrt{\omega_{max} \omega_{min}}$ ,  $\theta_{max}$  is the maximum scan angle,  $\log$  is the natural logarithm, and  $\eta_{min}$  is the minimum of the total efficiency.

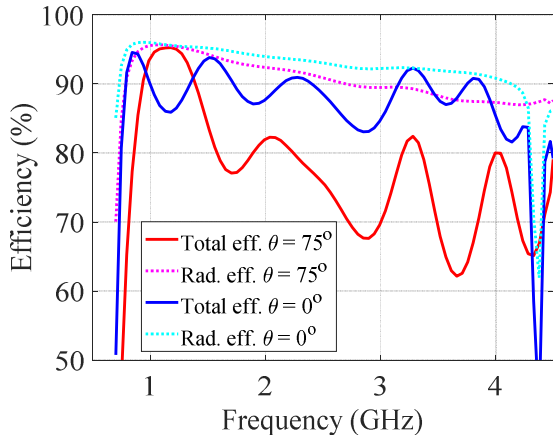


Fig. 4. Simulated total and radiation efficiencies of the DS-MS design (0.508 mm) at broadside and at 75° scan.

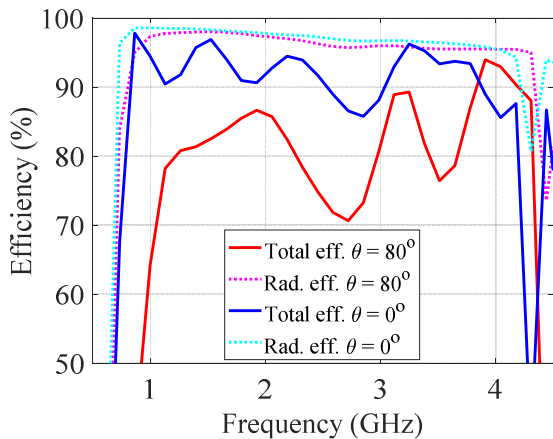


Fig. 5. Simulated total and radiation efficiencies of the SS-MS design (2.032 mm) at broadside and at 80° scan.

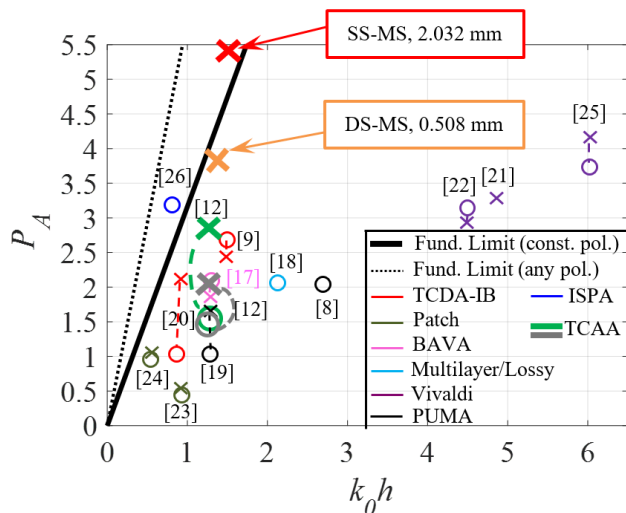


Fig. 6. Performance comparison of wideband PEC-backed antenna arrays using the array figure of merit ( $P_A$ ) versus electrical thickness ( $k_0h$ ) plot. This figure is reproduced here courtesy of the work done in [16] with the addition of some recently reported works. The DS-MS design and the SS-MS designs are shown in bold orange and bold red respectively. The circles represent broadside performance and the crosses represent scanning performance along the E or H planes.

The  $P_A$  of the DS-MS and SS-MS designs are shown in bold orange and bold red respectively. From Fig. 6, it can be clearly seen that the performance of the two arrays presented in this paper has the highest  $P_A$  values compared to other similar designs in the literature. In addition, they approach the fundamental limit of arrays with constant polarisation. The circles represent broadside performance and the crosses represent scanning performance along the E or H planes.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

A wideband wide scanning antenna array with an integrated low profile balun is presented. The overall array height is just  $0.087 \lambda_L$ . For the optimum SS-MS design, a bandwidth of 5.5:1 was achieved while scanning to 80° in the E-plane and 55° in the H-plane for an active VSWR value of 3.1. In addition, the fact that the balun and dipoles are printed on the same substrate, ensures simplicity in construction and cost reduction. Two designs are presented with figure of merit values approaching the fundamental limits of arrays with constant polarisation. Further improvements to the array can be achieved by increasing the array size for better radiation and matching characteristics, implementing a dual polarization setup, and using a stripline or substrate integrated waveguide (SIW) feed to reduce unwanted feed coupling. This wideband, wide scanning, array with an integrated low profile feed can serve as a multifunctional phased array for various radar, communication, and sensing applications.

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